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APPENDIX TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

of workers willing to accept farm work, he continued.

Spring sugar-beet blocking operations will require approximately 1,800 special workers. Seed-corn detasseling will require approximately 2,000 workers, beginning about July 15, Herbison declared.

Herbison estimated that the main harvest season will require approximately 40,000 workers.

For the small grain harvest, Herbison said, negotiations with Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Kansas is expected to produce a "sizable supply of harvest hands with good farm backgrounds."

Approximately 2,050 Spanish, American, and Mexican nationals are expected to arrive in the State the latter part of May for sugar-beet work.

Citing the fact that in 1945, only 75 percent of the grain harvest labor demand was supplied and pointing out that this year's total acreage has increased, Herbison said all available local labor will have to be mobilized.

Foreign labor for the grain harvest is not likely to be available in large numbers, he said. Holdover of Mexican nationals allotted the State for sugar beets will depend largely on interim employment opportunity in the State from July 15 to August 15.

For the potato harvest, Herbison said, it is expected Canadian and Jamaican workers will be among those employed.

Herbison advised county agents to meet with their county farm labor advisory committees in laying plans for the coming year. Harry Graves, NDAC extension service horticulturist, discussed the victory garden situation.

Graves, who recently returned from a national victory garden conference in Washington, D. C., told the county agents that "few people who have gardened in the past can afford not to have a garden this year."

Ninety percent of city homes and 98 percent of the farm homes had gardens last year, Graves said. There can be no let down in view of the critical food situation he added.

Attending the meeting, one of several being held throughout the State were county agents from McLean, Sheridan, Burleigh, Kidder, Logan, Emmons, Grant, Morton, and Oliver counties.

H. J. Brush, Dickinson, district extension supervisor, was in charge of the meeting. Oscar J. Nessett, assistant State farm labor supervisor, also attended.

Old-Age Security a Matter of Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN F. WEICHEL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 1946

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on the matter of old-age security I want to include the statement that I made before the House Committee on Ways and Means:

OLD-AGE SECURITY A MATTER OF RIGHT

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Ways and Means, the present social-security program means little for millions of Americans, and I believe it should be greatly improved.

The most important change to make it real, in my opinion, is to pay benefits as a matter of right to every aged citizen.

To more than 2,000,000 aged American citizens the only income is old-age assistance payments, and these are made only on the basis of need. None of these toil-worn

2,000,000 aged people are permitted to feel that this meager amount is a matter of right.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that this is not a mere question of words. The cold fact that aid to the aged is not given as a matter of right, takes the heart out of every aged person. It means that rigid limitations are placed on the aged person's little income, if he is to be granted old-age assistance.

Personally, I have known an aged woman who was obliged to spend the few hundred dollars she had saved for her funeral, before she could have the so-called aid for the aged.

The relief agencies can and do pry into the little private affairs of our old people, some States requiring our worthy aged to turn over their meager savings, even a little home, household goods, and personal property, before aid is given to the aged. The field investigators snoop in the homes of these aged people to make sure the budget is as low as possible. In many States every effort is made to keep from paying the maximum to the aged, even with the Federal Government paying one-half of the amount. Such indignities brought about by the so-called means test, have no place in our American way of life.

Mr. Chairman, there are more humane ways and I believe the best way is to provide old-age security insurance as a matter of right without red tape and the indignities of the present system. The existing old-age and security-insurance program does not cover all our people who reach old age.

Therefore, I believe the present program should be changed to one of security for the aged as a matter of right.

America as a World Example

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. DOUGLASS BUCK

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 12 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a profound and thought-provoking article the author of which is Mr. Merwin K. Hart, president of the National Economic Council, Inc. The article is entitled "America Has Abandoned Her Role."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICA HAS ABANDONED HER ROLE

In 12 years the United States of America has abandoned her role of world example.

Not to discern this is merely to think wishfully, impractically. Other nations with other economies have come to calculate and depend upon it. If many of us fail to note it, we are indeed far gone.

Winston Churchill recently said we are the greatest Nation since the fall of the Roman Empire. Churchill was wooing a loan from us. Potentially we are still great. But our actual greatness is already impaired. What is left is ebbing away.

Our abandonment of world exampleship has been moral, political, and social. It has been going on while the American people were being exhorted as never before to assume world leadership. While the phrase-makers were erecting an appearance of world leadership, they and their friends, behind the scene, were actually undermining the qualities and values which really made America great.

The present impotence of the United States, less than a year after the end of World War

II, is no accident. It lies not alone in the rapid demobilization of our Armies and Navies. It can be said of America's foreign policy, as was once remarked of the Democratic Party before F. D. R., that it has the uncanny ability to snatch defeat out of the jaws of victory.

For while we won nearly all the battles of World War II, yet we lost the war. For we have abandoned nearly every principle we said we fought for. Our diplomatic moves have been almost an unbroken series of defeats. The causes relate, not to others, but to ourselves. And the chief of these is that the United States has abandoned the role of world example.

Prior to 1933 in most fields, the United States led the world. Not only in the minds of her own citizens but of freemen everywhere whose faces were turned to the future, she was the last, best hope of mankind. Today, in a world largely wrecked and desolate, she is so regarded no longer. The nations today want but one thing from her; money, to be wrung from them from American taxpayers. That is all. They do not want her advice. They no longer imitate her. They no longer respect her. They view her with contempt, suspicion, or downright hatred.

In the minds of men throughout the world and among their governments, the word of the United States could once be trusted. Her promises to others were depended upon—they were fulfilled. In this, our Government merely reflected the prevailing moral standards of American life.

But today the word of the United States of America is not held in the old regard. Before and during the recent war, our Government was lavish in promises to conquered peoples. The burden of these promises was that they would be free. Most of these promises have not been fulfilled. Millions of persons feel we have betrayed them. Through us they have simply exchanged temporary bondage for permanent bondage. We have joined in making settlements in Europe, the Middle East, and in east Asia that are morally and politically monstrous. When taxed with the truth our leaders have two months; to the uninformed they deny the tragic nature of the settlements. To those who cannot be deceived, they confess they "had to do it to get along with Russia." To the latter also, they murmur words about political realities, which is probably as close as they have ever come to them. Either answer highlights the moral palsy of recent American policy.

This did not happen all at once. Just as America's integrity abroad was once the reflection of her integrity at home, so the habits of our representatives in promising everything abroad and then breaking their word, merely reflect the dealing of our own Government with our own people ever since 1933. Demagoguery nationally has spawned internationally exactly what it could be expected to spawn. The New Deal was a marriage in which glittering promises were united with cynical contempt for their keeping. In leading us to a spurious "world leadership," they have abandoned the priceless moral leadership we once gave the world by simply being true to our word and to our great past.

The political system of the United States was for a century and more imitated throughout the world. But today what nations go through even the forms of such imitation? The Soviet Union is copied, usually through force and compulsion. It seems well accepted throughout Europe today that some sort of totalist state is the pattern of the future, as if mankind were in for a long winter against which only a slave-pen could provide shelter.

Again, if we will look candidly at the facts we will see at least one major reason for all this. Both the spirit and the letter of our political system have, in the last dozen years, been betrayed by those sworn to maintain

them. The world, looking at the New Deal in its various facets and implications, has said, "Thus America is going." And, with an insight into what was really happening, that escaped most Americans, they observed that the measures most characteristic of the New Deal were reactionary rather than new—Marxist rather than American.

Can we be surprised, then, that when the United States began to abandon its own political system, other nations should conclude that it had failed? The irony of this abandonment is not rendered less grim by the fact that the "new order" is being sold to the American people as "more democracy," and is being paid for by our taxpayers. And much of the high-power propaganda by which America is being seduced from American principles is conducted in our midst by agents of foreign governments who have drawn billions of lend-lease from us, and now have their hands out for more.

If one lofty conception more than any other made the United States a beacon light in a dark world for 150 years, it was that of the freedom of the individual. That freedom was the hope of millions of the earth's oppressed. It was religious, political, economic. The free man, as the founders of our Republic dreamed him, is the man who is free in all the relations of living. It cannot be a compartmented freedom. A man cannot be free in any sphere unless he is free in all. That freedom is a natural right. It was conferred upon man, not by any act of government, even the Constitution. It belongs to him, is inalienable. The whole genius of our American institutions flows from it. And any government that seeks to take it away is tyranny. Government exists to preserve and foster these rights. When it infringes upon them it violates the purpose of its creation.

In its place—sugar coated to be sure—we are told there is an entity called "the masses," who collectively have rights that override those of the individual man. Henry Wallace speaks of "the common man." The uninitiated do not understand that we are witnessing one phase of the age-long conflict between those who want the state to act for the individual and those who want the individual to be free. We thought the question was settled in the American Revolution. But it has now been revived. And if we do not move quickly—we red-blooded Americans—that eighteenth century decision will soon be irrevocably reversed.

America has for a century and a half stood for freedom. The Nazis, Fascists, and Communists subject the individual to the State. Today, we Americans are turning to statism—are changing from freedom to slavery. Is it any wonder that in other countries respect for the individual falls to a new low when the United States, history's greatest example of the kind of life that can be established and maintained by free men, is abandoning it?

Persons act always in accordance with their natures. A slave who is content to be a slave will act like one. A free man will naturally create institutions congenial to himself which offer opportunities for progress. Our Constitution, with its careful separation of governmental powers into legislative, judicial and executive, and with its protection of minorities, has fostered the greatest growth in the ambition, the spirit and the imagination of a people that has ever been seen at any time.

All this we are abandoning. Instead, we are being taught that government for the good of all should more and more, day by day, regulate and supervise the life of the individual. We are being inched into totalitarianism. Already the change in the climate of living is observable. Productive capacity per man (independent of machines) has in a few years actually declined. Man seeks, less today than formerly, to rely upon their own

foresight or prudence. They look to the Government just as reservation Indians looked to the Great White Father to supply their needs. If our ancestors had cherished no loftier principles, where or what would this country be now?

Our people are being taught that freedom is divisible. It is not taught them in those very words. They are told, rather, that it is necessary to have both political liberty and economic security. By the latter is meant, of course, state control over the processes of economic life, which are supposed to guarantee the security.

This is a deception, for in it men barter their economic liberty for a mess of pottage which, ultimately the state cannot deliver without exacting the further price of political freedom. The British laborites are being widely publicized today as firm believers in individual freedom within the Socialist framework. Perhaps they are. But sincerity is no substitute for clarity. Freedom within the framework of a Socialist state would be the freedom of a jail.

Freedom is not divisible. The right of a man to work where he will, for whom he will, is as essential to his political freedom as his political freedom is necessary to his economic freedom. The techniques of tyranny never call for the complete surrender of freedom at the beginning. It is done step by step. Each initial surrender of one portion of the indivisible thing called liberty makes more likely the ultimate surrender of the whole.

Small wonder, then, that the British, the French, the Belgians, the Dutch, the Czechs, and others look with a jaundiced eye upon any thought of adopting the kind of liberty under law that made our Republic great. If we don't want it, why should they? Why should they not yield to the blandishments and pressures of communism?

America is in the process of abandoning Christianity. While Christianity fights for its survival against Marxism, we are ceasing to be the great exemplar of Christianity among the nations. It was because the United States held to Christian principles, even amid the diversity of her many churches, that the national character was fixed. This is recognized even by those who make no formal religious profession. The consequence of that Christian character flowed into every sphere of life. Internationally it gained for America a unique moral preeminence.

There is no better gage of the wane of Christianity in America than the fact the San Francisco Conference last spring was opened without prayer. Timid, appeasing America feared to offend Soviet Russia by appearing to believe in God.

The shield of Harvard College consisted of the Latin word "veritas"—truth; and above, the words "Christo et Ecclesiae"—for Christ and the church. This shield thus appears, for instance, on the walls of the Harvard Club of New York. It always appeared that way. But of late years, probably under the influence of the Frankfurters and other New Dealers, "for Christ and the church" have been omitted. Perhaps they don't go with the intellectual mind. But the incident testifies to the casting loose of America from an ancient and vital mooring.

Protestant churches in particular have suffered inroads from those who, with conspicuous success, have substituted a form of Marxism for historic Christian faith and principles. This Marxism is carefully dressed in Christian terminology. But it is Marxism, all the same. Its technique is simple: it equates the profit motive with selfishness. Since it is a sin to be selfish, men and women, boys and girls are urged to seek a Christian social order in which the motive of profit-making (private, free enterprise) is replaced by the motive of cooperation—Marxism). Even a superficial study of the facts will show the close similarity of these proposals with the fundamentals of

communism itself. But relatively few persons take time to make this study.

A great share of responsibility for this plausible subversion of Christianity lies at the door of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Because it operates behind a screen of apparently high religious principle, the uninformed are loath to suspect it and the informed are reluctant to expose it. Such exposures are invariably met by the charge that those who make them are attacking the churches. Because of this strategic immunity, the Federal Council is probably the most useful ally of communism and collectivism within our borders. Where paid agents of the Soviet reach their thousands, such religious teaching is given weekly to millions, and is represented to be, not some foreign ideology, but Christianity itself.

Former American philanthropy, born of an abundance of good will unequalled in any other land, was active the world over. Hospitals, orphanages, institutions of learning, missions, were widely given, staffed, and supported by Americans. The pockets of our people have always opened for sudden disasters, requiring help in far-away countries. The resulting good will was a priceless asset.

Today the springs of such philanthropy are dried up. In its place huge sums of money are voted by Congress under communistic pressure tactics. These moneys, given to governments, largely share the fate of any sums given into unscrupulous hands. In some countries, for example, our moneys are going to the bolstering up of pro-Soviet regimes based on force and opposed by a majority of the people. They are used as political instruments for rewarding the submissive and, by their withholding, for starving men who want to be free as we are free. Thus we Americans are robbed of our savings, the credit for "generosity" goes to politicians, and our own money is used to enslave our kind of people. This is another tragic abandonment of which we are already reaping the consequences.

In no way has American genius better shown itself than in invention and scientific discovery. It was our free life that caused the flowering of this age of enriching technical progress. In no country on earth have the private laboratories of business corporations, spurred on by competition, been of greater service to the whole world. But the New Deal would have us abandon all that, even after having won history's greatest war. It now seeks, through Federal subsidy, to take control of these activities, to reduce them to the dictation of slow-moving, arbitrary bureaucrats, many of them almost certain to be under the influence of alien ideologies and of the governments they represent.

How have these things come about? Have Americans suddenly become atheists? Have they discovered overnight that individual liberty is a danger, not a benefit? Have they been convinced that our free economy has been wrongly conceived? Not at all.

They have been deceived. They have been told they are extending and improving the American way, not abandoning it. They have been flched of liberty in the name of more democracy. The thing has been done piecemeal. They are told they are going in one direction, but are led in another.

No Caesar ever bluntly informs the people: "I shall take away your liberties." Instead, he stands in the market place and cries, "On with me to abundance!" Then he leads them to the slave pens.

How can this process be arrested and our government restored? That is too large a subject for this letter. But here is at least one clue: America is in the hands of those who control the votes of 3,200,000 Federal officeholders. To get our liberties back, at least 1,000,000 must be pared from this swollen figure. It is equally important to prevent the setting up of new bureaus.

There is reason to believe that the presence of these 3,200,000 officeholders practically guarantees the continuance in power of whatever party is in control. For if each office holder could influence but two votes in addition to his own, they could well nigh swing any election. Indeed the Dunn Survey has long asserted that office holders control on the average four votes each. By dropping at least a million of these employees, we would break a political machine that is fast carrying us toward serfdom; we would greatly cut the national budget; we would free private enterprise, and we would open the way for America to return to her position of honorable example.

When, in July, 1837, Ralph Waldo Emerson read his Concord hymn at the dedication of the battle monument in the little village of Concord, Mass., his closing words were:

"Spirit that made those heroes dare
To die and leave their children free,
Bid time and nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee."

More than a quarter of a million American heroes died in the war which the present administration says is not yet over. But in dying, they did not leave their children free. For the country has fallen into the clutches of an alien-minded group, who, in their zest for power, have destroyed America as an example to the world. Our people are no longer free. And such freedom as they have is being undermined every day.

This is the great tragedy of today.

Yet it is not too late for Americans to rise up and turn the whole tide back. America can be free again. She can return to her role of example.

MERWIN K. HART,
*President, National
Economic Council, Inc.*

National Service Life Insurance Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 1946

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement written by Mr. J. H. Leib, national legislative director of the American Veterans of World War II, I wish to say that this article was handed to me last Monday with the request that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This organization of American Veterans of World War II is entitled to this courtesy, and I take pleasure in inserting this statement in the RECORD for the attention of the appropriate committee and the Members of Congress:

AMVETS ASK FOR CLARIFICATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

(By J. H. Leib, national legislative director)

On April 7, 1946, General Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, announced that veterans who allowed their service insurance to lapse because of nonpayment of premiums would be permitted to reinstate their policies without submitting to physical examination, provided:

(1) That they furnish an affidavit certifying that they are in as good health as they were when the insurance was dropped.

(2) That applications be accompanied by premium payments for 2 months if policy

was not converted—or in case of conversion to old line insurance that repayment include interest on all premiums missed.

This is indeed a splendid gesture on the part of the Veterans' Administrator—but what are the facts and circumstances that brought this most unusual action about? Why haven't all of the facts regarding this matter been published?

Early in February 1945 this writer propounded a number of questions to General Hines, formerly Veterans' Administrator, in an effort to find a suitable solution to this most unfortunate predicament. General Hines obviously found the questionnaire somewhat embarrassing and therefore refused to give a detailed explanation as to the basic differences between war risk insurance of the last war and national service life insurance of the recent conflict. A direct reply to other pertinent questions was also evaded. Further inquiry likewise brought no satisfactory information.

On November 20, 1945, there was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by this writer entitled "Veterans of World War II Given Raw Deal on GI Insurance." The conditions that prompted my criticism of the national service life insurance and the reasons why General Bradley has seen fit to give GI's additional time are identically the same for nothing has been done to correct the underlying factors that are causing veterans to drop their insurance. Sooner or later the Congress will be obligated to study this situation and before doing so it should demand from the Veterans' Administrator the answers to the following questions—as of this date:

- (1) Number of insurance policies issued under national service life insurance?
- (2) How many are paying premiums?
- (3) Total amount of premiums paid?
- (4) Number of lapsed policies?
- (5) Total amount of benefits paid out?
- (a) To how many persons?
- (6) Number of paid-up policies due to total disability?
- (7) Number of policies converted to permanent insurance?
- (8) Total balance and assets in treasury of National Service Life Insurance?
- (9) Full explanation of basic differences between war risk and national service life insurance?
 - (a) Regard to premiums?
 - (b) Regard to benefits?
 - (c) Comparison in rates and benefits to old-line insurance.
 - (d) Give specific mortality figures (during both wars) upon which premium rates are based.

If and when these facts are obtained then the Congress will know what is wrong with the national service life insurance, and why so many GI's are no longer holding on to their policies.

More Mail by Air

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM A. ROWAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 1946

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following editorial from the New York Times, issue of Tuesday, April 9, 1946, entitled "More Mail by Air":

MORE MAIL BY AIR

Recommendations in a recent report by Assistant Postmaster General Sullivan em-

phasize the fact that we are rapidly approaching the air-mail age. The speed and convenience of air mail, which was demonstrated so convincingly during the war, must lead inevitably, and before long, to the carriage of all first-class mail by air. Mr. Sullivan's report brings forward convincing arguments to show that the time is not quite ripe for this step as yet, principally because the air lines do not have facilities and are not yet fully able to warrant performance of schedule so as to justify a complete conversion. He does strongly advocate, however, a 5-cent rate for air mail and the establishment of an air parcel-post system. He points out, moreover, that all long-haul first-class mail could now be carried by wings and show a profit if the air lines or the Post Office were prepared to handle it. That this is the goal of both the Post Office and the carriers there can be no doubt.

A significant straw which shows which way the wind is blowing was the recent demonstration before Post Office and Air Transport officials of a Fairchild C-82 Packet, so arranged internally as to be a flying mail car. A complete sorting section, including sorting table, letter rack, and chutes, converts the Army's flying boxcar into a sky post office. Able to handle loads up to 6 tons on a 500-mile flight, and more than 4 tons on a 1,200-mile flight, the plane has about 93 percent of the cubic capacity of a railroad boxcar.

It is evident that both the Post Office and the aviation industry are ready to contribute the factor of swift mail service in ever-growing volume to a peacetime economy of full production and employment.

Government Questionnaires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. LEONARD ALLEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 1946

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I requested the Director of the Budget to give me certain information with reference to the number of questionnaires presented by the various executive agencies, independent establishments, and emergency agencies of the Government and approved by the Budget. The Director soon complied and the information is so interesting and illuminating that I think it ought to be made available to the entire Congress. The table which I received discloses that in 1944 the total number of questionnaires sent out by all of the above departments and agencies was 6,144. The total for the year 1945 was 5,039. In the year 1945 the Department of Agriculture topped the list with 857 questionnaires and the Office of Price Administration came next with 825.

Now, it should be borne in mind that the figures presented herewith represent the number of single questionnaires which were approved and sent out, but that many of these questionnaires might have been sent out several different times. Perhaps many of these questionnaires were sent out again and again, monthly or otherwise. Therefore, the number of times the people were presented with questionnaires perhaps exceeded these figures greatly. The infor-